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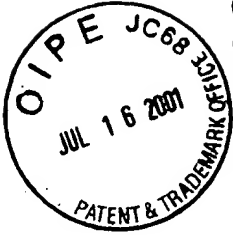
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- (71) Applicant(s)  
ALAN G. SCHENK
- (72) Inventor(s)  
ALAN G. SCHENK
- (74) Attorney or Agent  
F B RICE & CO, 28A Montague Street, BALMAIN NSW 2041
- (57) Claim

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1. A stereoscopic television system comprising:  
means for producing a composite two-image video  
screen display in which vertical stripe elements from each  
of two horizontally disparate views of the same object  
scene are taken and displayed on a video screen such that  
those elements from one view alternate contiguously across  
the horizontal width of the video display screen with  
those elements from the other view, and that those  
vertical stripe elements taken from one view constitute an  
image of that view and those vertical stripe elements  
taken from the other view constitute an image of that  
other view, together forming a composite two-image video  
display; and,

a transparent screen, specifically positioned between  
the video display screen and the viewer,

the said transparent screen consisting in vertically  
oriented elements of equal horizontal width,

the said elements being either passive elements which  
pass light from the video display screen to the viewer or  
active elements which act to redirect light emanating from  
the video display screen.

passive and active elements alternating in space  
across the horizontal width of the screen, so that active  
elements are non-contiguous with active elements and  
passive elements are non-contiguous with passive elements,

/2

said screen elements, by virtue of their positioning, width, respective light-redirecting properties and mutual alternation acting together to optically dissociate the composite two-image video screen display into its two component horizontally disparate images such that in use each of said images is perceived by only one of a viewer's two unaided eyes.

16. A method of producing a composite two-image display in which two cameras or other video sources are used in conjunction with electronic means to produce said display, wherein,

each of two similar but horizontally disparate cameras is focused on the same object scene and synchronized one with the other by a synchronization signal generator,

a pulse generator being triggered by an H-sync pulse from the synchronization signal generator and producing a gated square wave output,

said output being used to control mutually alternating electrical switching means in each camera signal line to cause the alternate flow of video information packets in each of the signal lines during each horizontal scan line,

said video information packets from one camera signal line alternating with each of said packets from the other camera signal line to produce in one common signal line an electronic signal which when fed to a video receiver produces a composite vertically striped two-image manifestation,

the frequency of the square wave output of the pulse generator determining the width of the vertical image stripes displayed on the video screen, this width being chosen so as to be compatible with a colour phosphor trios or similar elemental width on a flat panel display, being a whole number multiple of that elemental width of the display screen.

18. A method of producing a composite two-image video display, which display is consistent with the stereoscopic television system as claimed in claim 1, and in which two cameras are used with two vertically oriented gratings such,

the two similar horizontally disparate cameras being synchronized and focused on the same object scene,

one of two similar gratings having opaque vertically oriented elements separated by spaces equal in width to that of the opaque elements being placed within each camera in the image plane containing a target plate of said camera,

each of said gratings being positioned so that one grating is, with respect to the image pick-up device physically or electronically offset horizontally from the other by the width of one opaque grating element,

the resultant electronic images being superimposed one upon the other through such means as a special effects generator to produce a composite signal which when displayed on a video screen of a television receiver consists in vertical image stripes from one horizontally disparate view alternating with vertical image stripes from the other view,

the width of the grating elements and their intervening spaces being chosen to produce a width of the displayed vertical image stripes which is compatible with color phosphor stripes or similar elemental width on a flat panel display, being a whole number multiple of that screen elemental width.

**AUSTRALIA**  
**Patents Act 1990**

**ALAN G. SCHENK**

**ORIGINAL**  
**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION**  
**STANDARD PATENT**

**Invention Title:**

**STEREOSCOPIC TELEVISION/VIDEO SYSTEM**

The following statement is a full description of this invention including the best method of performing it known to us:-

This invention relates to the field of video imaging and more specifically to stereoscopic video imaging.

Because of the great informational value afforded an organism by stereoscopy, attempts have been made to  
5 produce a practical stereoscopic video imaging situation which does not require the use of spectacles or other such appurtenances. A 3D effect has been variously produced utilizing a method often referred to as frame sequential stereoscopy in which non-simultaneous alternate display to  
10 both eyes of multiple views is intended to provide clues to depth and produce a 3D effect.

As a take-off on changeable picture displays, such as might be found on post cards, stereoscopic imaging has been produced using a so-called lenticular or cylindric  
15 lens screen in conjunction with a video display consisting in interleaved vertical image stripes from two camera views. In that arrangement, over and usually in juxtaposition to the video screen is placed a cylindric lens screen consisting in vertically arranged contiguous  
20 cylindric lenses, the width of each such cylindric lens being essentially equal to that of one pair of contiguous vertical image stripes displayed on the video screen. This lenticular screen is aligned over the video screen so that each cylindric lens overlies a specific pair of  
25 adjacent image stripes on the video screen. The patent of Yamauchi (US 4,214,257) is typical in this regard. The distance of the lenticular lens elements is equal to or about equal to the focal length of the cylindric lens elements and by refraction is intended to send light from  
30 each of the image stripe elements to the conjugate viewer eye. A viewing screen utilizing prismatic elements to directly substitute for the contiguous cylindric lens elements is described in the above-referenced patent.

Multiple-image video displays have been described  
35 using from one to five cameras, using "gratings of

mutually extinguishing light filters" (Marks: US  
2,543,793), using alternate fields for right and left  
views, video difference signals, compression techniques,  
video display tubes with re-arranged or multiple electron  
5 guns, altered scanning circuitry, repositioned color trios,  
as well as simultaneous two-tube viewing, and holography.

Systems for stereoscopic video imaging that require  
the viewer to wear any kind of spectacles cause the viewer  
to be physically encumbered by such appurtenances and  
10 suffer a variety of possible inconveniences. Classical  
holography is incompatible with band-width requirements and  
existing video equipment. Frame sequential stereoscopy  
presents a situation which is unnatural to the viewer, as  
the views of an object scene are not presented  
15 simultaneously, and causes objectionable flicker, jump and  
blur in the foreground and background, and staggering of  
images. Systems claiming to produce stereoscopy from  
monoscopic image sources, do not work as claimed because a  
monoscopic view cannot by itself contain sufficient 3D  
20 information.

Cylindric lens screens and their systems are afflicted  
with poor optics and a narrowness of field for 3D imaging.  
Such cylindric lens systems depend upon contiguous lens  
elements to deviate light paths from the video screen to  
25 the conjugate eye of the viewer, and are essentially using  
the wrong optical element, as a prismatic element is the  
appropriate one to deviate light paths. Such lenticular  
systems are subject to off-axis aberrations as they depend  
essentially upon refraction to separate the video images  
30 for the viewer, and do not take advantage of available  
spatial considerations. Such systems correct poorly for  
non-planarity of video screens, and the prismatic elements  
described by Yamauchi are used directly to substitute for  
contiguous cylindric lenses and hence endure in use the  
35 same limitations.

Means for producing the vertical stripe element display on the video screen are varied. These involve a needless multiplicity of cameras, redundancy of scanning circuitry, excessive demands on existing band-widths, 5 necessary reorganisation of phosphor elements in the video screen. Methods in which right and left vertical stripe elements are derived from alternating fields dedicated to respective views cause an eye to see its conjugate image only one half the time and therefore effectively discard 10 fifty percent of the video information on the video screen.

The present invention utilizes the same general type of alternating interleaved vertical image stripe video display as used in cylindric lens systems but employs means to produce that display which are more facile and 15 compatible with existing broadcast, storage, reception equipment. The present invention employs a transparency which is specifically positioned in front of the video screen, consisting in vertically oriented, equal-width elements of two kinds: active elements and passive 20 elements which do redirect or do not redirect light paths respectively, and which alternate one type with the other such that active light-redirecting elements are non-contiguous with active elements; and that the transparency elements by virtue of their positioning, 25 width, respective light redirecting properties and mutual alternation act together to optically dissociate the two-image video display for the viewer into its component horizontally disparate images. Non-contiguous active elements in the transparency are essentially prismatic 30 rather than lenticular.

The present invention consists in a stereoscopic television system comprising:

means for producing a composite two-image video screen display in which vertical stripe elements from each 35 of two horizontally disparate views of the same object



scene are taken and displayed on a video screen such that those elements from one view alternate contiguously across the horizontal width of the video display screen with those elements from the other view, and that those

5 vertical stripe elements taken from one view constitute an image of that view and those vertical stripe elements taken from the other view constitute an image of that other view, together forming a composite two-image video display; and,

10 a transparent screen, specifically positioned between the video display screen and the viewer,

the said transparent screen consisting in vertically oriented elements of equal horizontal width,

15 the said elements being either passive elements which pass light from the video display screen to the viewer or active elements which act to redirect light emanating from the video display screen.

passive and active elements alternating in space across the horizontal width of the screen, so that active elements are non-contiguous with active elements and passive elements are non-contiguous with passive elements,

20 said screen elements, by virtue of their positioning, width, respective light-redirecting properties and mutual alternation acting together to optically dissociate the composite two-image video screen display into its two component horizontally disparate images such that in use each of said images is perceived by only one of a viewer's two unaided eyes.

25 The present invention further consists in a method of creating a composite two-image video display consistent with the stereoscopic television system as claimed in claim 1, in which method two gratings are used with two lens systems and one-image pick-up device,

30 the two gratings being similar, vertically oriented gratings having opaque elements separated by spaces equal

in width to the width of those opaque elements,  
each of two similar but horizontally disparate lens  
systems being focused on the same object scene and feeding  
into the image pick-up device,

5 each of the two gratings being placed in each lens  
system so that it is situated in the image plane of a  
first part of the lens system and simultaneously in the  
object plane of a second part of the lens system whereby  
each complete lens system with grating produces an image  
10 of an original object scene having superimposed thereon an  
image of the respective grating,

each of said images from each lens system being  
superimposed optically upon the other of said images and  
horizontally offset in a manner such that vertical stripe  
15 image elements of one view alternate contiguously with  
vertical stripe image elements of the other view thus  
forming a composite two-image manifestation which is then  
inverted/reverted and focused on the target plate of the  
image pick-up device for display on a video display screen,

20 the pitch of the grating elements being chosen to  
produce on a video display screen vertical image stripes  
compatible with color phosphor stripes or similar  
elemental width on a flat panel display, being a whole  
number multiple of that elemental width of the display  
25 screen.

The advantages of this invention are numerous and  
significant. It provides a situation for stereoscopic  
imaging which does not physically encumber the viewers  
with spectacles, does not depend upon experiential  
30 knowledge, suppression, or non-stereoscopic depth clues.  
It produces no detectable image flicker. Because  
cylindric lens systems essentially utilize lenticular  
elements to deviate light paths, they are subject to  
severe field restrictions and image degradation in  
35 off-axis viewing situations. The most appropriate optical

element for deviating light paths is the prism and only in the present invention is it used to best advantage to provide a wide field of view for stereoscopic imaging.

It is a system which does not require changes to the  
5 internal circuitry of existing cameras or video display devices, and does not depend upon video difference signals or compression techniques in transmission. And that it requires only two cameras and one display screen it is efficient and cost effective. The system of the invention  
10 is compatible with currently produced image pick-up devices as well as transmission, storage, processing, and reception technologies, as well as computer-generated imaging situations.

In one form of the invention the non-contiguous  
15 active elements are each singular prisms lying essentially in the plane of the transparency and interspaced by passive, non-light-redirecting elements. In another form of the invention, each of the above singular prisms is replaced by a pair of fellow, oppositely acting prisms.  
20 And in still another form of the invention, each of the pair of fellow prisms is replaced by a pair of similar fellow prisms but each of which is set at an angle in front of or behind the plane of the transparency. In any of the forms of the invention cylindric lens elements can  
25 be added to active or passive elements to shape light paths to the viewer through them, but these cylindric lenses are not used to deviate those light paths from one eye to the other as they are in cylindric lens systems of prior art.

30 To assist in an understanding of the invention, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates the underlying spatial principle utilized in the invention;

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic representation of the  
35 principles set forth in Figure 1 in the simplest practical

use configuration;

Figures 3A, B, C, D and E illustrate alternate embodiments of the invention;

Figure 4 shows relative contributions of prismatic elements in Figure 3E to stereoscopic image in off-axis viewing;

Figure 5 depicts a possible configuration of a supporting member and spatially-oriented f-stops which can be employed;

10. Figure 6 illustrates the general manner in which cylindric lenses can be incorporated into the system as deemed desirable to sculpt the boundaries of light paths through the screen.

Figure 7 shows an electronic means for generating the composite two-image video screen display;

Figure 8 illustrates diagrammatically an alternate optical/electronic means for producing the display screen image;

20. Figure 9 illustrates diagrammatically an alternate optical means for producing the display using two opaque offset gratings and one image take-up device.

Unless otherwise noted, certain assumptions have been made in the construction of the diagrams to simplify and facilitate representation. It is assumed that the video screen is planar, that a vertical plane through the nodal points of the eyes is parallel to the video screen, that the viewer is healthy and at the usual optimal distance from the screen, and that the distance is measured perpendicularly to the video screen.

30. In Figure 1 a cross-section through a video screen TVS and the viewer is taken, although the viewer is not shown but is located at a distance above the video screen above the picture. Solid angled lines from the TVS represent light rays from the TVS to the viewer's right eye, while broken lines are rays to the left eye. Displayed on the

video screen are vertical stripe elements VSE of equal width, with alternate ones of these containing video information intended to be seen only by either the right eye or the left eye. These vertical stripe elements are  
5 marked with R or L to signify their image content and the conjugate eye to which light from each should travel, and also are blackened or whitened for clarity of presentation. Between the viewer and the video screen there exist in space unique, specific surfaces represented  
10 here in cross-section by the vertical lines labelled SS or SS3, SS5, etc., at distance D, D3, D5, etc., from the video screen. These surfaces have the characteristic that, as drawn, the angle formed at a point on said surfaces by the converged visual axes of the eyes is equal  
15 to the same angle  $\theta$  subtended at the same surface by the width of one VSE or odd whole-number multiple of that width. The surface SS, for example, is situated in space such that the angle  $\theta$  between the converged visual axes is the same angle  $\theta$  subtended at that surface by the width of  
20 one vertical stripe element on the video screen. For the surface SS3 the angle  $\theta_3$  is that subtended by the converged visual axes and also by the width of three vertical stripe elements on the video screen. Similarly for higher order surfaces SS5, SS7, etc. The surfaces  
25 shown are planar only because the depicted video screen is flat, and will necessarily be non-planar with non-planar video display screens.

It can be seen that the light rays to either eye emanating from the edges of the vertical stripe elements  
30 on the display screen act to naturally divide each of these surfaces into equal width segments. The width of each segment at any particular surface subtends at either of the viewer's eyes an angle equal to that subtended at either eye by one VSE on the video screen. For surfaces  
35 SS, the width of each of the above said segments is as by

proportional triangles less than the width of a TVS  
vertical stripe element but greater than the width of  
similar segments in SS3, while the segments at each  
surface nonetheless subtend at either of the viewer's eyes  
5 the same angle as is subtended by the width of one VSE on  
the video screen. And likewise, the width of such  
sections in surfaces at progressively greater distances  
from the TVS is progressively less with regard to the  
width of a VSE on the display screen. Alternate sections  
10 at each surface have been darkened and labelled P, P3, P5,  
etc. These are to be understood as being optical elements  
and are given the property of being able to deviate the  
paths of light emanating from the TVS (which paths would  
otherwise send non-conjugate image information to the  
15 inappropriate viewer eye) to, instead, the eye for which  
such information is intended.

For a particular surface it can be appreciated that  
either eye is able to view directly, through the spaces  
between the optical elements, those vertical stripe  
20 elements on the video screen containing image material  
intended for viewing by that eye. Whereas the optical  
element in each alternate section acts to redirect light  
rays such that every alternate VSE, containing image  
material not intended for viewing by the respective eye is  
25 not visually available to that eye but replaced optically  
by image material intended for viewing by that eye.  
Hereinafter, the above described surfaces (SS, SS3, SS5,  
etc.) will be referred to as stereoptic surfaces and those  
surfaces containing spaced, non-contiguous optical  
30 elements as stereoptic screens, with the understanding  
implicit that the relationships described heretofore  
pertain.

Reference is made to Figure 2 which depicts  
diagrammatically a representation of the above-elucidated  
35 principles in a typical-use situation employing in this

instance a first-order stereoptic screen, although higher order stereoptic screens can as readily be used. The video screen TVS is located at the top of the figure and displays vertical image stripe elements VSE, with each alternate one containing video information intended for viewing by only the right eye or the left eye, as is indicated by the R and L labelling. The stereoptic screen SS is located in front of the video screen at a distance D from that screen and at a distance NS to a plane containing the viewer's eyes which are separated by an interpupillary distance PD. Relative distances and elemental widths are accurately proportioned but, for diagrammatic purposes, have been made such as to be contained within the figure. In a typical use situation the distance D would perhaps be slightly more than an inch whereas the distance NS would be just under eight feet.

The stereoptic screen in the figure contains vertically oriented, non-contiguous alternate sections with horizontally-acting singular prismatic elements acting here as the active, light-redirecting optical elements. The non-light redirecting, equal width intervening spaces between the prismatic elements are here depicted as being parallel plane surfaces having only structural, supporting value, but may be spaces devoid altogether of solid material. Similarly, the space between the video screen and the stereoptic screen may be occupied by air or solid material.

Light rays to the right eye are depicted by solid lines while those to the left eye are depicted as broken, dashed lines. The solid lines to the top of the picture on the right show the path of light from R-labelled VSE's to the viewer's right eye, whereas the dashed lines to the left of the picture show the path of light from the L-labelled VSE's to the left eye. In the center of the figure both sets of rays are drawn to illustrate the

manner in which the system herein described separates the composite two-image video display into right and left images which are available only to the proper conjugate eye of the viewer. The depicted prismatic elements can be  
5 formed on the front surface of the transparency, on the back surface, or can be effected as through the use of compound prisms. It is to be noted that if the relationships in the system are altered, as for example, in moving the stereoptic screen towards or away from the  
10 video screen, the peculiar phenomenon of stereoscopic imaging does not occur.

It can be appreciated from Figure 2 that each active, light-redirecting optical element P together with its adjacent inactive, non-light-redirecting space can be used  
15 with a multiplicity of vertical stripe elements on the video screen with different viewing angles. Stereoscopic imaging is therefore available to the viewer over a wide field of view. Specifically, if the viewer moves to his right or left by a distance equal to twice his  
20 interpupillary distance PD, or some multiple thereof, proper stereoscopic imaging is optimal. The system of this invention depends upon spatial relationships as well as refractive elements.

In the foregoing description of the stereoptic  
25 screens, each active vertically oriented light-redirecting optical element was depicted as a singular prism. In another form of this invention, this singular prism is replaced by an equal width pair of fellow prisms, each occupying only one half the horizontal width of the  
30 singular prism, acting horizontally to redirect a complementary portion of the light rays passing through the optically active elements in the stereoptic screen.

Figure 3 depicts five different configurations of these pairs of fellow prisms, which may be considered  
35 representative. In the figure, P refers as before to the



active optical elements while SP1 and SP2 refer to each of the smaller prisms in each pair. OIE refers to the optically inactive 'spaces' in each stereoptic screen separating spatially the active elements. In part A of the figure the prismatic elements are formed on the front surface of the transparency; in B, on the back surface; and in C, by a combination of both front and back surfaces. In part D of the figure, the fellow prisms are angulated in space forward out of the plane of the stereoptic screen per se, and in Part E are angulated backwards towards the video screen. Brief reference is here made again to Figure 1 to point out that each darkened line section (P, P3, P5, etc) is contained in space by a rhomboid-like cross-sectional space. In axial viewing the space is large, and decreases in size with greater eccentricity of viewing. This space indicates the limits in which optical elements must remain so as not to interfere with stereoscopic viewing, but also indicates the working space available to optical elements there placed. Embodiments D and E of Figure 3 maximize the use of this space.

Part E of Figure 3 illustrates the general manner in which light paths are operated upon by the active and inactive elements in the stereoptic screen. Those paths represented by solid lines pass through the optically inactive spaces between prismatic elements and are undeviated in their course to the viewer, whereas those paths passing through prismatic elements are deviated such that video screen image material intended for an eye are deviated from an orthogonal path to the non-conjugate eye to a path to the proper conjugate eye.

Figure 4 is a further elucidation of the manner of function of the angulated fellow prisms in Parts D and E of Figure 3 for eccentric viewing angles of the viewer. In slightly eccentric viewing situations the path width to

a viewer's eye (PW) which passes through an active optical element in the screen SS is depicted on the left half of Figure 4. The proportion of the path through P which passes through SP1 becomes larger as EPW increases, while the proportion of the total path width PW passing through SP2 decreases. With greater viewer eccentricity, the proportional contribution EPW to PW by SP1 increases further while that through SP2 decreases further, with the effect that the contribution of SP2 to the light passing through the active optical element in the screen to one of the viewer's eyes is effectively "stopped out" of the optical system by virtue of its orientation in space. This leave SP1 to contribute the primary means constituting, in off-axis viewing situations, the effective path width EPW. In this manner, the property of prisms to decrease in effective power with symmetrical viewing through them is combined with prism orientation to flatten the curvature of image field and widen the practical field for viewing in front of the video screen.

Any of the basic embodiments of the invention can be used in conjunction with or incorporate cylindric lens elements to shape the light paths through the stereoptic screen by sculpting their respective boundaries, and so increasing positional tolerances for the viewer. Figure 6 depicts the general nature in which such cylindric lens elements can be employed, here showing utility with embodiment A in Figure 3, but equally applicable to the other embodiments of the invention. P represents, as priorly, a prismatic element in the screen, while CYL indicates cylindric lens elements. These cylindric lens elements: can be used with prismatic elements, or with inactive elements, or with both prismatic and active elements in the screen; can be employed in front of or behind the basic embodiment of the invention; can be incorporated into the stereoptic screen as separate in

configuration from the prismatic and/or inactive elements,  
or such as to consist in an integral configurational  
unit. Figure 6G illustrates the manner in which a  
cylindric lens element can be incorporated into a  
5 prismatic element to constitute a single  
"cylindro-prismatic element, CYLP, which does basically  
function as a prism but allows additionally for the  
vergence of the light path therethrough to be adjusted as  
deemed desirable to shape the boundaries of the light path  
10 to better define the basic light field pattern established  
by the system of the invention for 3D viewing. it is to  
be emphasised, however, that the use of such cylindric  
lenses in conjunction with prismatic or with inactive  
elements in the screen, is to shape light paths and not to  
15 deviate those light paths from one viewer eye to the other  
viewer eye. on contradistinction to prior art use.

If the stereoptic screen is constituted in the form  
of a thin plastic transparency, additional plastic  
material may be added to such transparency for purposes of  
20 support. Figure 5 illustrates a possible such arrangement  
of stereoptic screen SS with a supporting member SM.  
Also, if linear opacities are incorporated into the  
supporting member, as depicted by FST labelling, these  
linear opacities can function as general f-stop mechanisms  
25 to stop out SP2 contribution to the optical system in  
eccentric viewing situations.

Means for producing the composite two-image display  
utilizing two horizontally disparate cameras and  
electronic means for multiplexing the two signals will now  
30 be presented.

Reference is made to Figure 7 which illustrates  
schematically the basic electronic components needed to  
produce a two-image composite display compatible with the  
previously described optical system for viewing. Block  
35 components are depicted and no attempt is made to dissect

out specific circuitry.

ISR and ISL represent horizontally disparate cameras focused on the same object scene and producing signals VSR and VSL. NTSC format is here assumed, though the method is equally applicable to other formats. ISR and ISL may also be other video image sources such as time-base-corrected video tape recorders, etc. Each of the cameras is synchronized as through a Genlock arrangement by a video sync generator (SYNC GEN) which also outputs an H-sync signal. This H-sync signal is delivered as input to a pulse generator and functions as the trigger signal for the pulse generator which has trigger delay and gating capability. Upon triggering by the H-sync impulse, the pulse generator delays output such that its output begins at the end of the H-sync back porch and the beginning of the transmission of the video information specific to the horizontal line in the raster which is being scanned. The pulse generator outputs a DC square wave which continues until arrival of the next H-blanking interval. This square wave is of a voltage capable of driving complementary NPN/PNP transistors Q1 and Q2, or other electrical switching means. A variable emitter bypass circuit can be added to the square wave output to enhance square wave characteristics in order to improve multiplexing. The square wave output of the pulse generator is fed to the bases of the complementary transistors such that during each horizontal scan the throughput to the receiver of the clamped camera signals VSR and VSL is regulated by the square wave voltage and effectively alternated to produce a composite video signal CVS containing alternating packets of information from each of said signals. The synchronizing signals per se (Black Burst BB) can be added to the composite video signal as required.

The electrical switching means described above can be

accomplished in manners other than that described, but such methods do not detract from the essence of the invention. Alternatively, the video information in each horizontal line from each video source can be digitalized  
5 and temporarily stored in memory and alternating packets of this video information can be retrieved and utilized to constitute the vertical stripe elements by virtue of their memory locations. This utilization of packets of information is ultimately based, however, on the time  
10 period elapsed relative to the horizontal sync and is described by the square wave output of a pulse generator as described above.

The frequency of the pulse generator determines the width of the VSE's and the width of the VSE's is chosen so  
15 as to be compatible with the width of the colour stripe trios on the video screen (viz., VSE width equal to the width of the colour stripe trios or a whole number multiple of that width), or to be similarly compatible with pixel width on a flat panel display screen.

20 In another form of the invention as relates to the means for production of the composite video signal, reference is made to Figure 8 which shows schematically two cameras with lens systems TL, image pick-up tubes CT, and tube target plates TP. It is to be understood that  
25 the cameras may have one tube each, a three-tube array, or be charge coupled devices. The cameras are horizontally disparate, are focused on the same object scene and are synchronized by a sync generator (SYNC GEN), the latter which may or may not be incorporated into the special  
30 effects generator (SEG). Identical, vertically oriented gratings, consisting in opaque elements separated by spaces equal in width to that of the opaque elements, are incorporated into the target plates of the pick-up tubes or are in apposition thereto within the image planes of  
35 the camera lens system. The vertical gratings are

positioned similarly in the two cameras as described except that one grating is offset horizontally with respect to the other by an amount equal to the width of one opaque grating element. An effective offset can be  
5 alternatively accomplished electronically. Each camera produces an image consisting in vertical stripe elements alternating with dark spaces corresponding to the opaque elements in the gratings, and because of said horizontal offset, the superimposition of these two images produces a  
10 composite two-image manifestation which has vertical stripes from one camera alternating with vertical stripes from the other camera. The black levels of the signals are clamped, and the signals processed through the SEG for superimposition. The resultant composite video signal is  
15 then transmitted normally to a receiver or other display device such as a video monitor or flat panel display. It is to be noted that the width of the vertical stripe elements on the display device is determined by the width of the grating elements, and that in order not to  
20 interfere with proper color rendition that width is specifically chosen, as equal to the width of one color stripe trio or a whole number multiple thereof.

In another form of the invention as relates to means of production of the composite video signal, reference is  
25 made to Figure 9. Depicted is a camera tube CT with its target plate TP and the separate right and left lens arrays RCL and LCL which feed into the camera tube, which may represent any image pick-up device. The two lenses, RCL and LCL, have similar design, and are horizontally  
30 disparate, and focused on the same object scene. RG and LG represent similar, vertically oriented gratings having opaque vertical elements of a width equal to the spacings between those elements. L1, L2, L3 are lenses; R1, R2, R3 are reflectors (mirrors or prisms); PSR is a partially  
35 silvered mirror or 50/50 prismatic beam splitter or other

such device. Gratings rG and LG are positioned in the image planes of LCL and RCL, and at the same time in the object planes of L1 and L2, respectively. The images formed by L1 and L2 therefore consist in vertical stripe  
5 elements of the original object scene from respective horizontally disparate taking lenses, interspaced by equal-width shadows from overlaid opaque grating elements. The vertically striped images formed by L1 and L2 are then reflected by reflectors such as R1, R2 and R3,  
10 and superimposed one on the other by a device such as the half-silvered mirror PSR such that the image stripes of one image of the object scene alternate contiguously with the image stripes of the other, thus forming a composite two-image manifestation. This manifestation is then acted  
15 upon by L3 to be focused on the target plate TP of pick-up device CT, or comparable level in a charge coupled device. The composite image can be inverted/reverted by L3 or by other lenses or roofed prisms at any other appropriate point in the system. It is to be understood  
20 that the particular configuration of lenses, reflectors, and superimposition means may be varied in form without detracting from the essence of the invention. The pitch of the grating elements is chosen, as previously described, to produce the desired width vertical stripe  
25 elements displayed on the video screen so as to be compatible with the width of pixel elements or color phosphor trios in the screen.

CLAIMS:-

1. A stereoscopic television system comprising:  
means for producing a composite two-image video  
screen display in which vertical stripe elements from each  
5 of two horizontally disparate views of the same object  
scene are taken and displayed on a video screen such that  
those elements from one view alternate contiguously across  
the horizontal width of the video display screen with  
those elements from the other view, and that those  
10 vertical stripe elements taken from one view constitute an  
image of that view and those vertical stripe elements  
taken from the other view constitute an image of that  
other view, together forming a composite two-image video  
display; and,  
15 a transparent screen, specifically positioned between  
the video display screen and the viewer,  
the said transparent screen consisting in vertically  
oriented elements of equal horizontal width,  
the said elements being either passive elements which  
20 pass light from the video display screen to the viewer or  
active elements which act to redirect light emanating from  
the video display screen.  
passive and active elements alternating in space  
across the horizontal width of the screen, so that active  
25 elements are non-contiguous with active elements and  
passive elements are non-contiguous with passive elements,  
said screen elements, by virtue of their positioning,  
width, respective light-redirecting properties and mutual  
alternation acting together to optically dissociate the  
30 composite two-image video screen display into its two  
component horizontally disparate images such that in use  
each of said images is perceived by only one of a viewer's  
two unaided eyes.
2. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1  
35 in which the position of the transparent screen is



substantially such that it occupies a locus of points in front of the video screen such that the angle subtended at a point on that locus by the converged visual axes of the viewer is simultaneously equal to that angle subtended at  
5 the same point by the width of one underlying vertical image stripe displayed on the video screen, or a whole odd-number multiple of that width.

3. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1 wherein each of the vertically oriented elements in the  
10 screen has a width which subtends at the eye of the viewer an angle equal to that subtended at that eye by the width of one vertical image stripe displayed on the video screen.

4. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1 wherein each active, light-redirecting element in the  
15 screen acts in the horizontal plane to deviate light from the video display screen such that in use essentially only alternate vertical image stripes displayed on the video screen can be seen by either one or the other of the viewer's eyes.

20 5. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1 wherein the active, light-redirecting element in the stereoptic screen comprise vertically oriented horizontally-acting prismatic elements.

6. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1  
25 in which each of the non-contiguous active light-redirecting elements in the stereoptic screen consists in a single prism.

7. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1 in which each of the active light-redirecting elements in  
30 the stereoptic screen consists in a unit pair of fellow prisms, adjacent one to the other, such that the apex of one prism abuts substantially on the apex of its fellow prism.

8. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 7  
35 in which the greatest horizontal dimension of said unit

pair of fellow prisms subtends at an eye of the viewer an angle equal to that subtended at that eye by the width of one vertical image stripe displayed on the video screen.

9. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 7  
5 in which the position of said unit pair fellow prisms is such that its greatest horizontal dimension lies within a locus of points in front of the video display screen such that the angle subtended at a point on that locus by the converged visual axes of the viewer is equal to that angle  
10 subtended at the same point by the width of one underlying vertical image stripe displayed on the video screen, or a whole odd-numbered multiple of that width.

10. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 7  
15 in which each fellow prism in the unit pairs acts horizontally to deviate light from the video screen in a direction opposite to and away from that of its fellow prism such that, in use, essentially only alternate vertical image stripes displayed on the video screen can be seen by either one of the viewer's eyes.

20 11. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 7 in which the spatial orientation of each of the prisms in the unit pairs is such that, in use, with increasing viewer eccentricity in off-axis viewing, the effective power of one of the prisms in each pair decreases as its  
25 contribution to the 3D image increases, simultaneous with the decreasing contribution to the system of its fellow prism whose effective power is increasing.

12. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1  
30 in which the active light-redirecting elements are constituted by configurations of material on a front surface, a back surface, a combination of both front and back surfaces, or by a combination of material configurations to constitute a compound unit, whether superficial to or contained partially or wholly within a  
35 sheet of material.

13. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 1  
in which the passive elements of the screen consist in  
spaces devoid of material or in regions of a transparent  
sheet or plate which regions consist substantially of  
5 plane parallel surfaces.

14. A stereoscopic television system according to claim 5  
in which cylindric lens elements are added to or used in  
combination with said prismatic elements or passive  
non-light-redirecting elements to shape light paths  
10 traversing those active or passive elements in the  
stereoptic screen.

15. A method of creating a composite two-image video  
display consistent with the stereoscopic television system  
as claimed in claim 1, in which method two gratings are  
15 used with two lens systems and one-image pick-up device,  
the two gratings being similar, vertically oriented  
gratings having opaque elements separated by spaces equal  
in width to the width of those opaque elements,  
each of two similar but horizontally disparate lens  
20 systems being focused on the same object scene and feeding  
into the image pick-up device,

each of the two gratings being placed in each lens  
system so that it is situated in the image plane of a  
first part of the lens system and simultaneously in the  
25 object plane of a second part of the lens system whereby  
each complete lens system with grating produces an image  
of an original object scene having superimposed thereon an  
image of the respective grating,

each of said images from each lens system being  
30 superimposed optically upon the other of said images and  
horizontally offset in a manner such that vertical stripe  
image elements of one view alternate contiguously with  
vertical stripe image elements of the other view thus  
forming a composite two-image manifestation which is then  
35 inverted/reverted as required and focused on the target

plate of the image pick-up device for display on a video display screen,

the pitch of the grating elements being chosen to produce on a video display screen vertical image stripes  
5 compatible with color phosphor stripes or similar elemental width on a flat panel display, being a whole number multiple of that elemental width of the display screen.

16. A method of producing a composite two-image display  
10 in which two cameras or other video sources are used in conjunction with electronic means to produce said display, wherein,

each of two similar but horizontally disparate cameras is focused on the same object scene and  
15 synchronized one with the other by a synchronization signal generator,

a pulse generator being triggered by an H-sync pulse from the synchronization signal generator and producing a gated square wave output,

20 said output being used to control mutually alternating electrical switching means in each camera signal line to cause the alternate flow of video information packets in each of the signal lines during each horizontal scan line,

25 said video information packets from one camera signal line alternating with each of said packets from the other camera signal line to produce in one common signal line an electronic signal which when fed to a video receiver produces a composite vertically striped two-image  
30 manifestation,

the frequency of the square wave output of the pulse generator determining the width of the vertical image stripes displayed on the video screen, this width being chosen so as to be compatible with a colour phosphor trios  
35 or similar elemental width on a flat panel display, being

a whole number multiple of that elemental width of the display screen.

17. A method as claimed in claim 16 in which the video information packets are stored in a memory, alternately  
5 retrieved, then recombined and utilized to produce a vertically striped composite two image display.

18. A method of producing a composite two-image video display, which display is consistent with the stereoscopic television system as claimed in claim 1, and in which two  
10 cameras are used with two vertically oriented gratings such,

the two similar horizontally disparate cameras being synchronized and focused on the same object scene,

one of two similar gratings having opaque vertically  
15 oriented elements separated by spaces equal in width to that of the opaque elements being placed within each camera in the image plane containing a target plate of said camera,

each of said gratings being positioned so that one  
20 grating is, with respect to the image pick-up device physically or electronically offset horizontally from the other by the width of one opaque grating element,

the resultant electronic images being superimposed one upon the other through such means as a special effects  
25 generator to produce a composite signal which when displayed on a video screen of a television receiver consists in vertical image stripes from one horizontally disparate view alternating with vertical image stripes from the other view,

30 the width of the grating elements and their intervening spaces being chosen to produce a width of the displayed vertical image stripes which is compatible with color phosphor stripes or similar elemental width on a

flat panel display, being a whole number multiple of that screen elemental width.

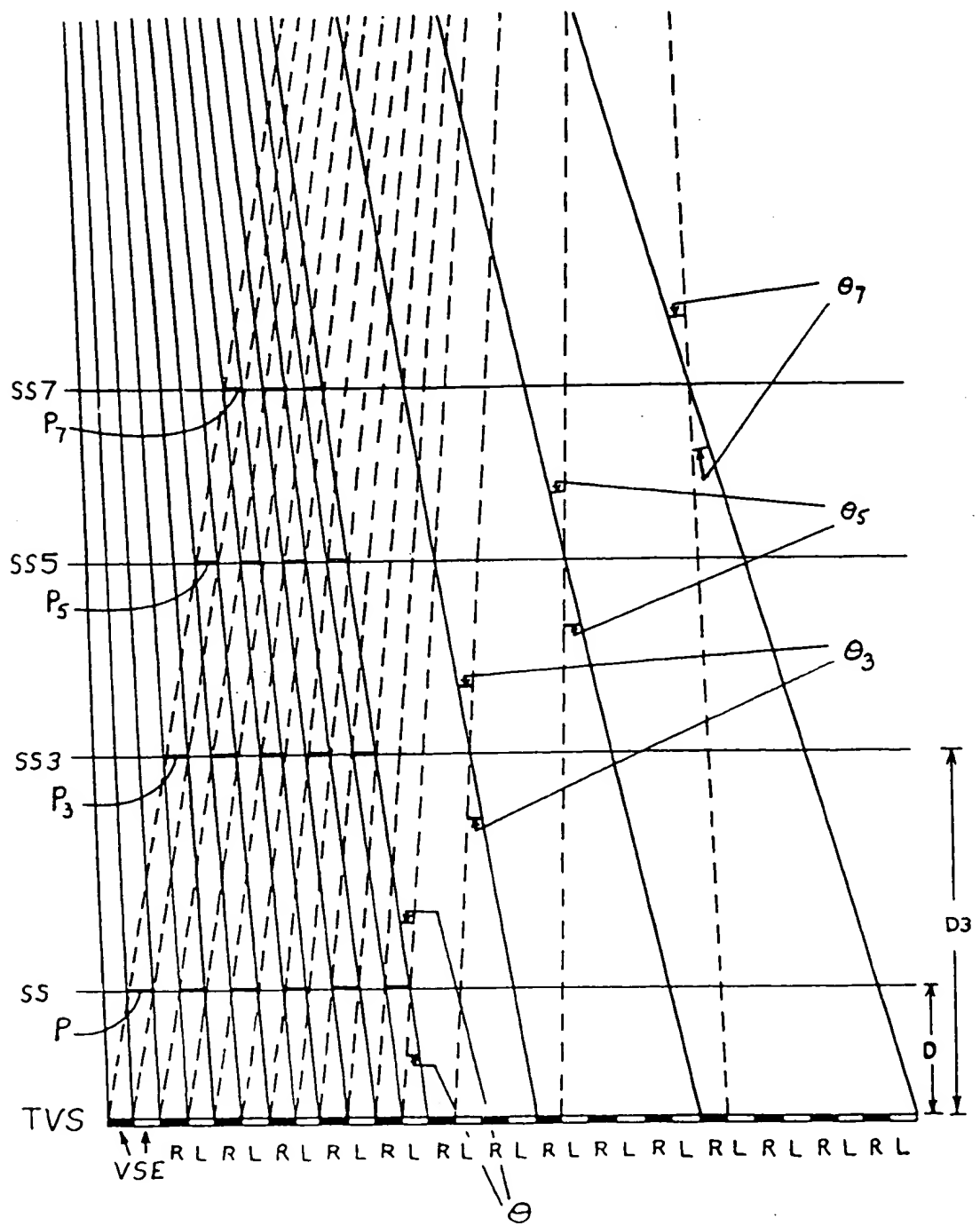
DATED this 19th day of March 1992

ALAN G. SCHENK  
Patent Attorneys for the  
Applicant:

F.B. RICE & CO.

FIG. 1

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2/8

R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

TVS-

= VSE

D

SS

P

- F

NS

FIG. 2

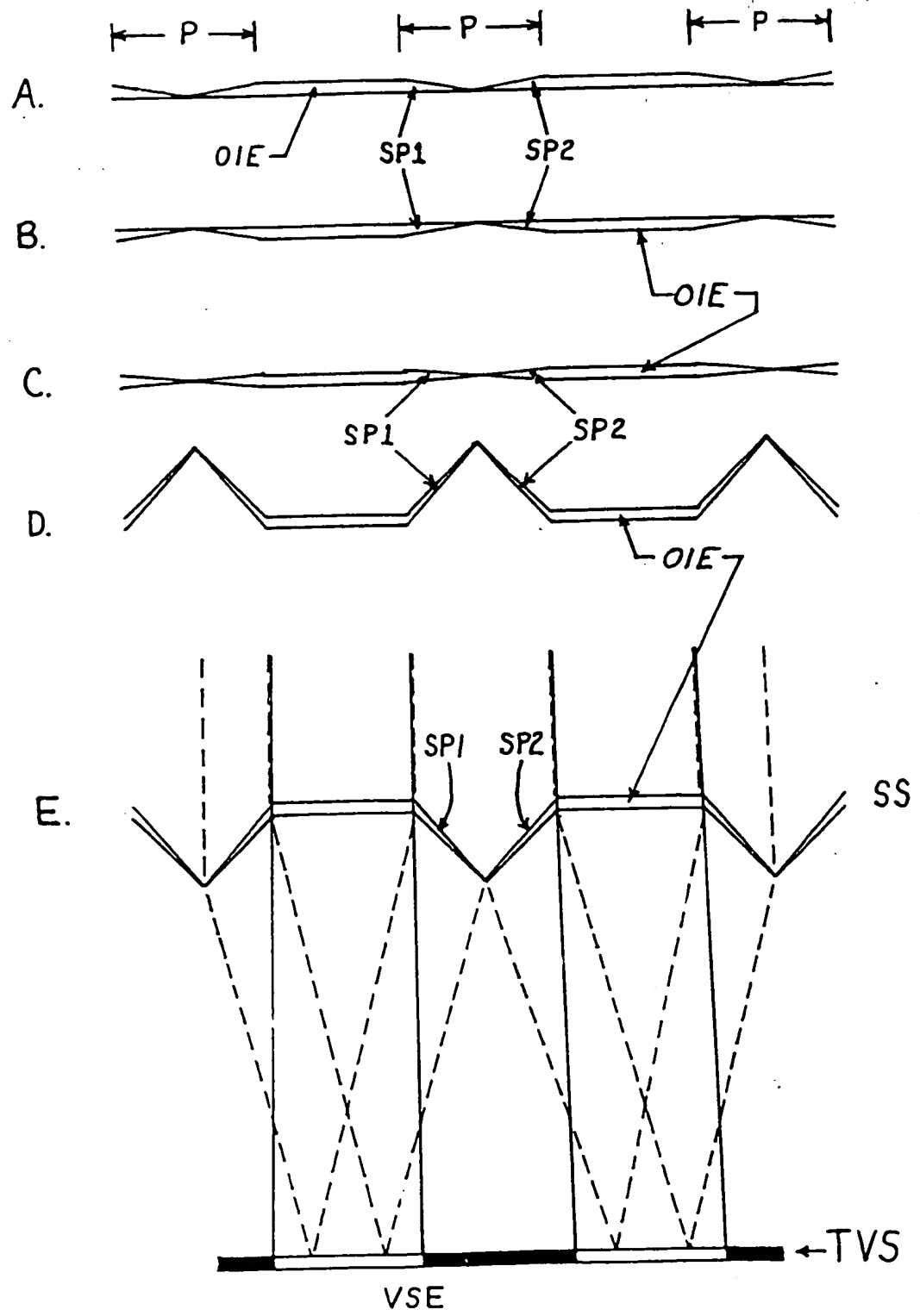
PD

**R**

L



FIGURE 3



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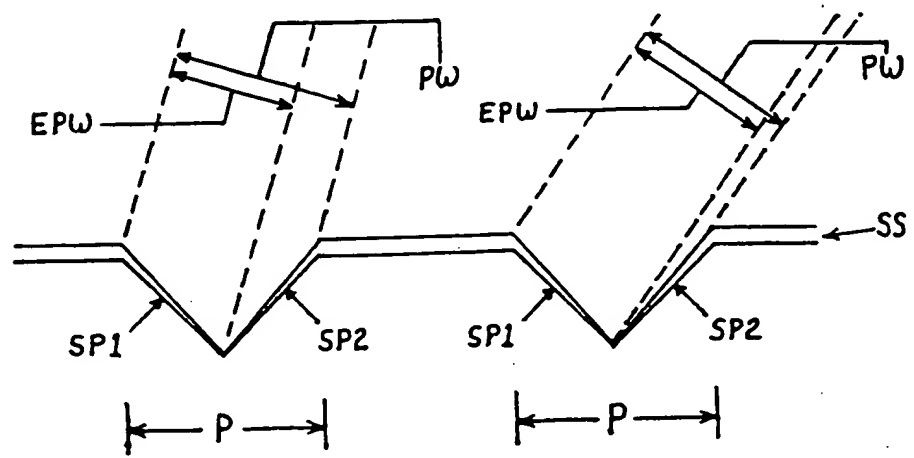


FIG. 4

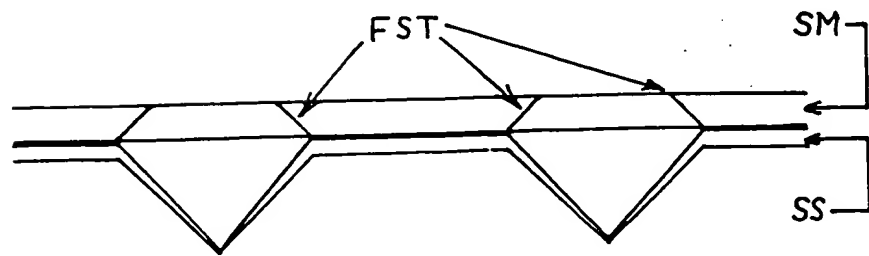
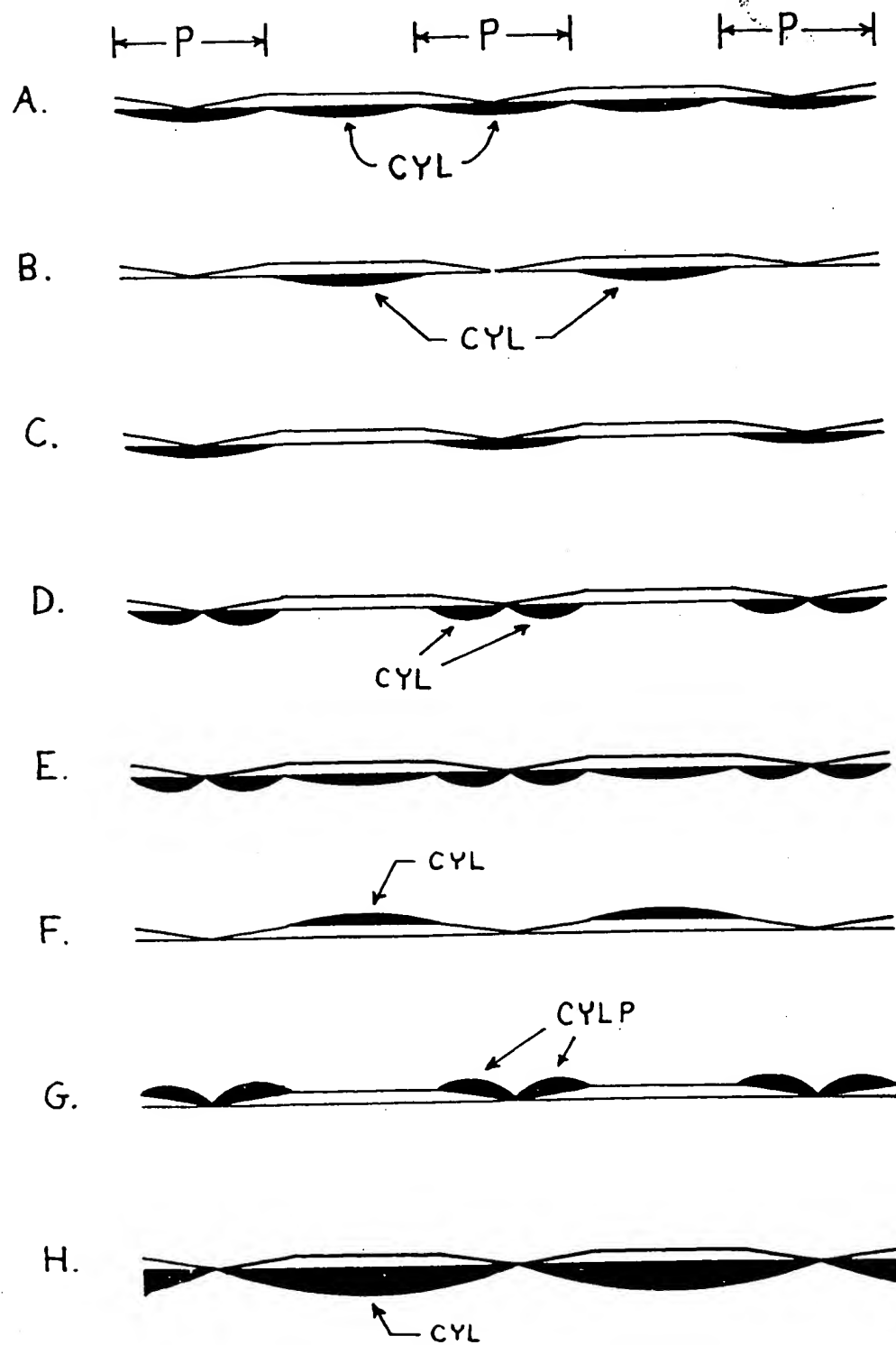


FIG. 5

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FIGURE 6



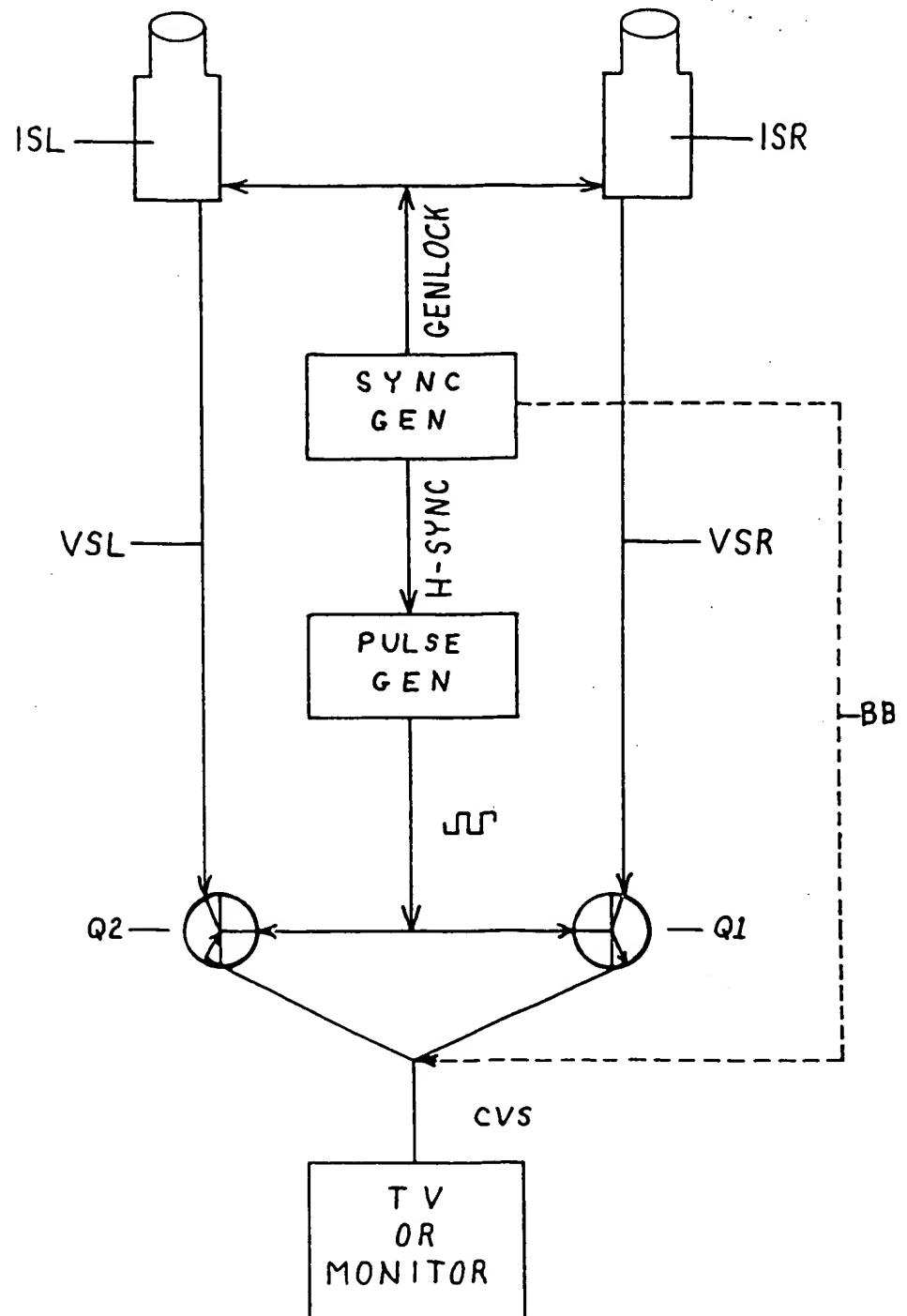


FIG. 7

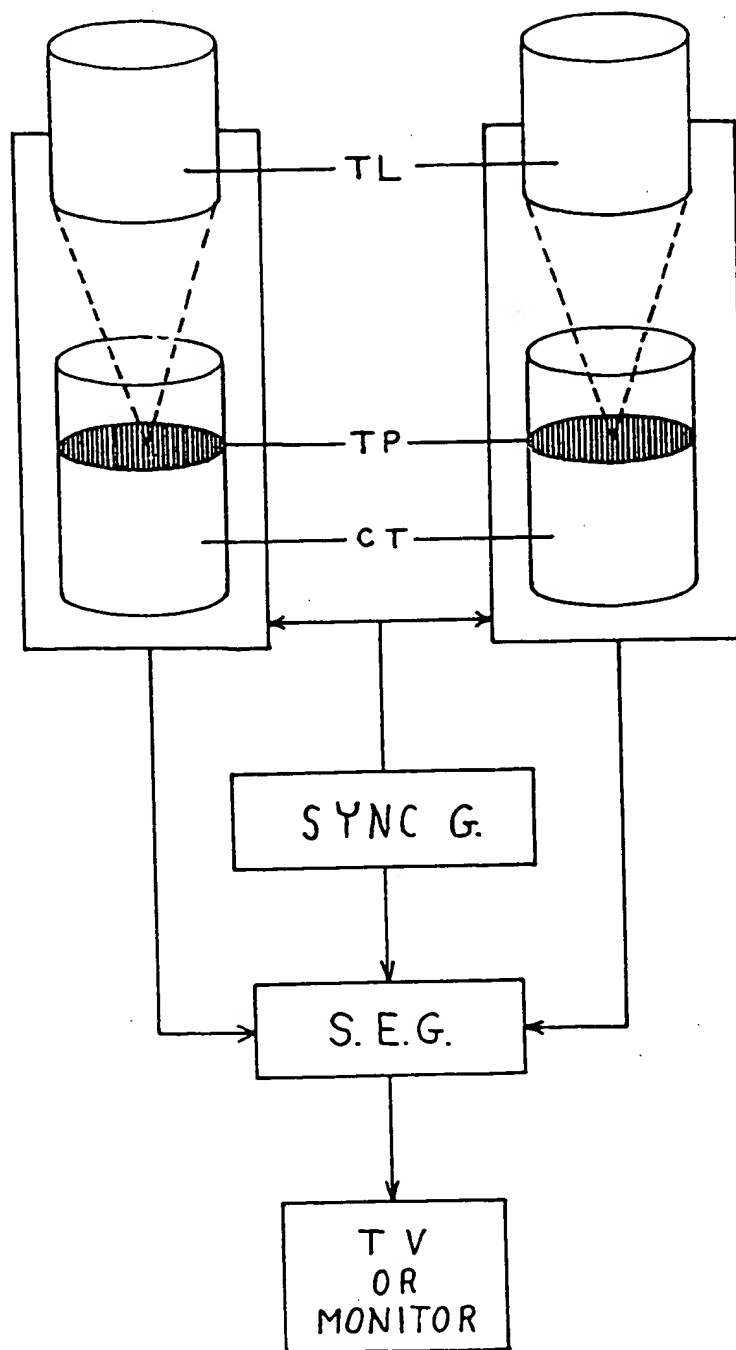


FIG. 8

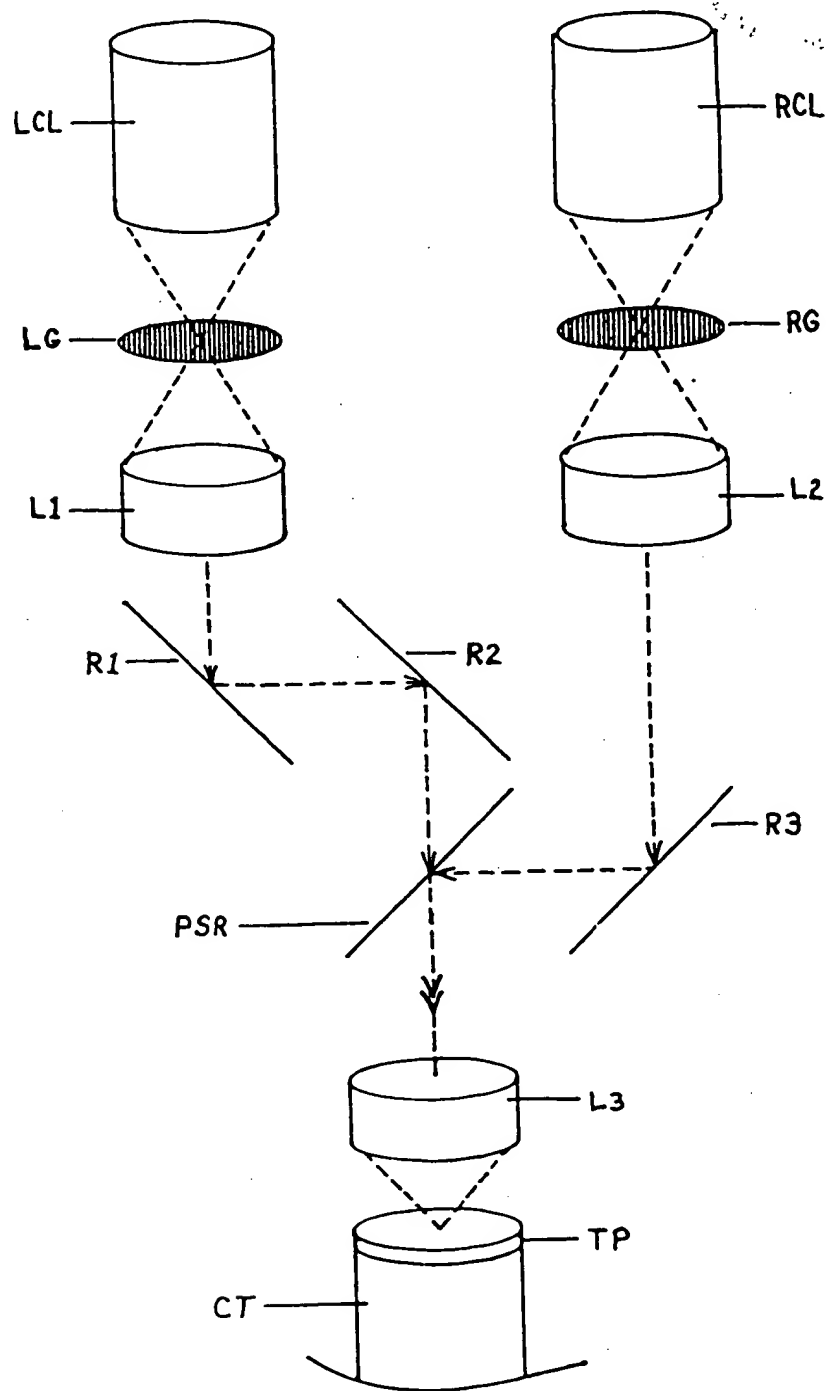


FIG. 9